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BATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901. No. 20

JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete sopies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	74,060	18 Sunday	93,400
2 Bunde	796,730	17	71,350
8	72,530	18	72,020
4	71,920	19	71,660
B	72.090	20	71,480
6	71.770	21	72,080
T	71.900	25	75,120
B	75.760	23 Sunday	94,230
O Smale	v. 97.865	×	71,930
10	72.620	26	73,230
21	71.500	26	72,980
12	71.750	27	72,970
22	72.120	28	73,090
34	71.650	29	75.820
B	75,570	30 Sunday	95,025
Total f	or the mon	h2	,296,230

Net number distributed 2,226,910 Average daily distribution 74,230 And said W. B. Carr further says that he number of copies returned or reported modd during the month of June was 8.64

69.120

W. B. CARR. Best day of July, 1901. J. F. FARISH.

etary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My form expires April 28, 1906. ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Mayor Wells's influence will surely revail to insure the best possible selecion for the various municipal positions to be filled by appointment in the different 'ity departments

The Mayor will, as a matter of course dve due consideration to the heads of departments and to leading local Democrats who rendered faithful and distinguished party service during the recent ampaign, but he will as assuredly see It that the community's interests are fully protected. The protection of these m will be found in the choice of od and capable men for the positions

The people of St. Louis will not wittacle of a horde of political bums turned se to feed at the City Treasury trough with no intention of rendering service to the city in return for "employment" as blic servants. It is Mayor Wells's dea that business methods should prewell in the administration of municipal affairs, and it is a business practice to my no man a salary who does not fairly and fully earn that salary. It is safe to predict that this idea will control the

appointments now about to be made.

WOMEN AND GOOD WORKS. World's Fair President Francis's asurance to Mrs. Edwin Harrison and Miss Mary E. Perry, representing the Federation of Women's Clubs, that a suitable building would be erected for the entertainment of distinguished women visitors to the Fair indicates that the fullest consideration of woman's claims will be forthcoming.

It is doubtless true as well that Miss Perry's admirable suggestion for a World's Fair exhibit of the work of this country's organized charities will receive the heartlest co-operation of the World's Fair management. The exhibit, in a permanent building, constructed by omen's clubs, which could remain in Forest Park as a museum display of such work, would awaken the profoundest interest among workers in this field the world over. The idea is practical to a degree and deserves the ample support of public sentiment.

It might be, indeed, that the two movements, the one for a Woman's Building as now practically assured of success, and that for a suitable exhibit of national charity work, could be advantageously combined and carried through to a notable achievement. If this thought has not already occurred to the good women interested in such work It may be worth their while to consider the suggestion.

HOPE IS JUSTIFIED.

There is comforting reason to hope that the unprecedented drought prevailing for many weeks in the West and athwest is now greatly diminished in severity and likely to be effectually terminated at an early date by the general prevalence of rains that have already done vast good in certain afflicted sec-

It is also not improbable that when final relief has come the discovery may be made that the disaster from drought is not nearly so great as has been

It is the tendency of human nature to mewhat exaggerate misfortune during the period of its infliction. This is alnost certain to be the case when the attention of the country is directed to ne certain section undergoing such an

in its repeated drawing. At any rate, the time seems to be happily past for fearing the complete loss of crops in the West and Southwest.

Many localities have already been visited by satisfactory raise. These are be-

lieved to be but forerunners of heavier infancy. Mr. Burbank says that he de-and more widespread downfalls. The stroys more than he creates; that is, he American corn belt may yet be saved from desolation. Brave and hopeful souls will see in the existing situation a good foundation for hopefulness and confidence.

OUR NATIONAL DANGER.

When one pauses to consider the changes that have been brought about in American policies, and possibly in Illinois experiment station, has done ef-American national thought, by what the Republican party describes as "the change of American destiny" in the past three years, there is created a very grave doubt as to the ultimate promise of the backsliding.

It is undenlably true that in the time mentioned the United States Government has been transformed from a great, fair-minded and peace-loving Government to an aggressive and militant and land-greedy world-power, modeled without concealment on the monarchical Powers of Europe.

The attitude of the McKinley administration toward the people of the Philippines is the attitude that would be certain to be assumed by England—we will "civilize" them by conquest, gunpowder and the rule of the strong hand.

The attitude of the McKinley administration toward Cuba is that of England toward the South African Republicswe will let Cuba have a taste of freedom and self-government only to be deprived of freedom and self-government when our best opportunity arises.

The attitude of the McKinley administration toward the American masses is exactly that of the English aristocrats governing England—the hands of the aristocratic governing class are being daily strengthened at the cost of the sacrifice of popular rights and of the democratic spirit.

All these things have come in the trail of the great temptation created by our victory over Spain. It was a sudden temptation, appealing to the Hamiltonian spirit which has been kept alive in this country by the Republican party. It revived Hamiltonianism as nothing else could have revived that dangerous Anglomaniae spirit. It combined with the centralization of wealth in a few hands to embolden the plutocratic demand for the centralization of governmental power in a few hands. The glamour of military glory in a foreign war re-enforced this revival by awakening the spirit of militarism in the breasts of a people to whose liberties the militarist spirit offers the gravest of all menaces. A centralized government backed by a big standing army is now one of the most certain promises of the near future.

It will repay Americans to contemplate the changed attitude of their country as bearing upon their own and their children's safety and liberty. We are on dangerous ground in a most dangerous frame of national thought. We are abandoning a creed that preserved our own rights and respected the rights of others. The final abandonment of this creed means more of calamity to us than even to those weaker than us whom we may conquer, despoil and forcibly govern. This truth is due to the fact that we are destroying the foundation of the fabric of free government and that it is we ourselves who will be crushed by the collapse of the splendid structure.

INSULTING RELIGION.

Missouri Republicans were kicked out by a Republican Postmaster General because they were the worst outfit he ever saw. Readers of the Globe-Democrat have felt as Gary felt. Its discussions of the "Nesbit" and police laws prostitute truth and decency at every point.

A G.-D. correspondent, in discussing the day of prayer and fasting, says: Can we implore divine help and believe that such great, general and lasting suffer-ing is but a thing of chance-does God al-low it without a purpose? The Bible does not teach so, and it were implety to think

What is the crime that the people of the State have committed that justifies such heavy punishment? To cry for pardon without even troubling ourselves to search for the fault were to provoke greater wrath. The people of the State of Missouri, through their Legislature, are responsible for those most unjust laws that prees our cities into the dust. At the last session we perliginged the people. unjust laws that prees our cities into the dust. At the last session we petitioned the people of the State to give us relief, but they were deaf even when the devilish results of those laws shouted to heaven. By the infamous Nesbit law, aided by the police law, St. Louis has been openly and forcibly robbed of her liberty and her treasury plundered to the very bottom.

No wonder suffering is sent on the people of Missouri-on the just and the unjust, un-

There's a good Republican for youthat is, a good Missouri Republican. But if he lived in Kansas, what would be his politics? He might claim that the drought in that State was because a bigger Republican majority was not rolled up last fall. Or, if he lived in Nebraska, he would have to be a Democrat laying the blame on the people for electing a Republican Governor.

With all respect to the religious views of this correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, it does seem that he takes the cake. Why does not be pronounce the curse of a drought on St. Louis because Ziegenhein and the gang were put out of power last spring?

That the Globe-Democrat yesterday editorially indorsed this absurd sugges tion shows that the Republican Hungry Joes are ready to insult God and religion in the lusting hunt for spoils.

CROSS-BREEDING.

Within the past few years, an appreciation of scientific work in agricultural pursuits has increased until only in the most segregated districts does the old-time disdain of thorough investigation along new lines prevail. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have accomplished things and results count wherever they are obtained.

In the current number of the Inde pendent, attention is paid to certain improvements that have been made and are about to be made by experimenters. Every one has heard of the Burbank potato, yet probably few know that its superior qualities are the result of several years of patient cross-breeding on Mr. Burbank's immense farm near

Santa Rosa, Cal. Mr. Burbank has several hundred acres devoted to the propagation of new varieties of fruits and vegetables. Recently he has sent out new varieties of plums procured by crossing Japanese rience. We hear the worst side of and native plums. He has also secured story always. The picture darkens a cross between an apricot and a Japanese plum, which he calls a plumcot The flavor is said to be particularly

is compelled to do away with the coarser and less profitable varieties. What the final result of such fine discrimination will be may only be surmised. The art required to distinguish between the different qualities of a fruit or vegetable can but make the product of the farm

and orchard of superior value. Professor Hopkins, in charge of the fective work that promises to make a vast difference in the uses of Indian corn. For years he has worked on the attempt to control the nature of the corn kernel so that it might contain a very high percentage of fat, or very little fat, with a high percentage of protein or low protein content. By carefully selecting his materials, he succeeded in producing in 1897 a high protein product of 11.10 in comparison with a low protein product of 10.55 per cent. In 1899 he had further differentiated the two yields by securing a high protein content of 11.46 per cent, as compared with a low fat content of 9.86 per cent.

Of what value these experiments are may be judged when it is explained that the low protein product is desirable for making starch, sugar or alcohol, while for feeding purposes a higher protein content is desirable. For instance, both in Germany and Canada American corn is being laid aside by intelligent farmers because it is too rich for fattening animals. The best grades of pork cannot be raised with the average Indian maize. If Professor Hopkins succeeds, the saving to the farmer cannot be estimated. In the end, we may see two kinds of corn, one for the farm and the other for the factory.

FOR WORK DONE.

Governor Dockery has made no mistake by deciding to retain Mr. Seibert as Excise Commissioner. A six months' term of that office has demonstrated to the satisfaction of St. Louisans that no better man could be found for the place. Mr. Seibert's record for that length of time has stood every test that a discriminating public could make.

There should be a peculiar satisfaction in the result to Mr. Seibert. When he came here, excise matters were in a badly tangled condition. Unfamiliar with ocal conditions as he was, Mr. Seibert's installation in the important office gave oceasion for much speculation.

At the end of that time, officers of anti-saloon organizations were giving him high praise. He had shown a strictness in enforcing the law that was commendable. On the other hand, the proprietors of the saloons were confident that he had in view the one purpose of law-enforcement.

So united were all elements in his favor that the Democratic Committee appreciated the wisdom of retaining such a man in office. Local candidates withdrew.

All together, Mr. Seibert has excelled himself. He has done so not by wirepulling but by rendering a faithful account of himself in a position requiring rare sense. Governor Dockery, by making his temporary appointment permanent, has simply made the public approhation unanimous.

People roasting in this town need not expend all their reserve sympathies on the St. Louis woman who was robbed of valuable jewels at Allenhurst, on the Jersey coast, the other day. A letter written at that resort on Sunday, July 14, contains this ameliorating information: "We have not even been able to bathe, as we have had such a bad northeast storm, and have not seen the sun for a week. It has been cold enough for winter things."

Of course "the war is over" in the Philippines: but, all the same, the Civil Commission, in spots, is unloading the task of governing back upon the military Powers. Probably the Civil Commission has not yet arrived at a full understanding of the nature and habits of the fauna of those islands.

It's a good sign that St. Louis women are interested in the great national game. A healthy woman naturally loves to contemplate healthy men at play.

Employes in the various city departments under Mayor Wells's administration will be expected to render adequate public service for their salaries.

Missouri Republicanism is now definitely aligned against the Declaration of Independence, the secret ballot and the education of the masses.

It is only within the past three years that militarism, imperialism and Hamiltonianism have become potent factors in American policies.

Fitness, not pull, is the basis on which employment is secured in business life. Mayor Wells is running St. Louis on a ousiness basis.

An international exposition of life, motion, vitality, color and varied beauty is what will be witnessed at the World's Fair of 1903.

It is becoming apparent that the pageantry of Edward VII's coronation will be worthy of the most mastodonic of cir-

building that is being reconstructed as a Worldsfairized building. That is not so bad. Is it merely a coincidence that the Re-

publican party is always found striving

for the rich man as against the poor

It is now the custom to speak of a

The chumps who keep on yelling about the State School Fund evidently mistake Missouri voters for natural born

idiots. Now that the drought is being broken in spots let's hope that it will soon reach the point of a general all-round smash-

up.

Here's a straight tip. The Director General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the best man available.

That Californian who is the father of twenty children may certainly boast of having tallied a good score.

BY INTENSE HEAT.

Many Were Partially Overcome in the Sham Battle at Camp Lincoln.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Springfield, Ill., July 19.-The battle exercises this afternoon practically concluded the week's arnual tour of duty of the Secend Regiment in camp. A large crowd assembled at the camp shortly before 3 o'clock, and, after seeking all the shelter possible from the heat, watched the maneuvering of the command upon the parade

The work taxed the endurance of every man in the regiment. Several were unable to withstand the sun's boiling rays, and were compelled to fall out. The hospital corps was kept busy with its stretchers carrying the overheated men to the hospital tents. The victims were only partially overcome, and after the attention given them by the surgeons and stewards soon re-

Ten thousand rounds of blank ammunition were used in the battle, which lasted for over an hour. The three battalions were assigned different positions upon the field by Colonel Stuart, with an objective point to reach. All three battalions reached the objective point at about the same time and the victory was not awarded to either. Colonel George M. Moulton, Inspector General, put the command through a rigid inspection this morning.

Colonel Stuart was particularly pleased

with the compliments paid the command by Colonel Moulton, and this afternoon said he believed that every compliment was de-

Governor and Mrs. Yates visited the camp again this morning and witnessed guard mount. Governor Yates was accompanied by some of the members of his staff, who have not left the city yet. He returned to the executive office coon after the guard mount was concluded, but Mrs. Yates and the party of friends accompanying her remained about the camp until 10 o'clock. Mrs. Yates was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wadsworth and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wadsworth and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crabtree of Jacksonville, who have been her guests at the mansion for the last few days. Mrs. Yates and party spent the time visiting about the camp, especially with the band and at the hospital. Mrs. Yates left for Chicago on the Chicago and Alton Limited at 11:20 o'clock this morning to remain until Monday.

Reveille will be sounded at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, end the work of breaking camp will begin at once. Colonel Stuart says he will evacuate the post not later than 6 o'clock. Before leaving the Second Regiment will police the entire camp and leave it in perfect shape for the incoming of the Seventh Regiment, which is expected to arrive between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

A detail from the Seventh Regiment arhave not left the city yet. He returned to

of the Seventh Regiment, which is expected to arrive between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

A detail from the Seventh Regiment arrived in camp last night under command of Captain William W. Harless, the regimental Quartermaster. The detail was busy to-day preparing things about camp for the incoming of the regiment.

Following is the roster of the Seventh Infantry: Colonel, Daniel Moriarity; Lieutenant Colonel, John M. Clasby; Majors, Joseph Moore, Jeremiah J. Sisk and Martin Duhig; Captain, Adjutant, John F. Ryan; Captain, Quartermaster, William W. Harless; Captain, Inspector of Rife Practice, Edward H. White; Captain, Chapiain, Edward A. Kelley; First Lieutenant, Battailon Adjutants, Edward J. Tobin, John R. McCabe and John McGillen; Major, Surgeon, Thomas J. Sullivan; Captain, Major, Surgeon, Thomas J. Sullivan; Captain, Ma-Captain (vacancy); First Lieutenant, Patrick J. Ratigan; Second Lieutenant, Patrick J. Ratigan; Second Lieutenant, Frank Murphy; Second Lieutenant, William T. Ward.

Company B—Captain, Charles E. Gilbert; First Lieutenant, Fank Murphy; Second Lieutenant, William T. Ward.

Company D—Captain, Timothy M. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, John J. Nolan; Second Lieutenant, Thomas P. McCormick.

Company D—Captain, Frank J. McGuigan; First Lieutenant, Martin J. Downey; Second Lieutenant, Patrick M. Leahy.

Company E—Captain, Cornelius S. Kelly; First Lieutenant, Patrick M. Leahy.

Company E—Captain, John J. Oulnn; First Lieutenant, John J. Sullivan; Second Lieutenant, John E. Henneberry. mneberry.

F-Captain, John J. Quinn; First
Philip Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Richard Byrne.
Company G-Captain, Thomas E. Agnew; First Lieutenant, Thomas P. Ryan; Second Lieutenant, William E. Brady. Company H-Captain, (valuey); First Lieu-tenant, James P. Walsh; Second Lieutenant, (vacancy).

Company I—Captain, Michael J. Casey: First Lieutenant, Ben F. Kimmit; Second Lieutenant, Thomas F. O'Shea.

Company K—Captain, Thomas R. Quinlan; First Lieutenant, Peter J. Britt; Second Lieutenant, John A. Donavan.

Company L—Captain, Maurice J. Holway; First Lieutenant, Michael Krengher; Second Lieutenant, John T. Sullivan.

Company M—Captain, James Connolly; First Lieutenant, (vacancy); Second Lieutenant, Eugene G. Clancy.

General orders were issued to-day by Ad-

General orders were issued to-day by Adjutant General Reece as follows: jutant General Reece as follows:

Upon the recommendation of Colonel J. Mack Tanner, appointing Doctor J. A. Wheeler of Auburn to be assistant surgeon of the Fourth Infantry, to rank as First Lieutenant; upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, Second Infantry, Private Everett W. Proctor, late of Company I. Second, who was dropped for desertion, December 20, 1900, was restored to duty without trial; confirming the election of George E. Houck to be Captain of Company E. Third Infantry, vice Gould, and granting an honorable discharge to Private Robert Flint, Company A, Second Infantry.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE CLOSED. O. D. Groom of Richland Won the Gold Medal.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Richland, Mo., July 19.—The Pulaski County Teachers' Institute closed its session here this morning. The Teachers' Association, which holds monthly meetings during the school year, was organized, with the following officers: President. W. A. Lumpkin of Waynesville; vice president, C. H. Gove of Richland; secretary, Miss Bertha Allen of Hancock; treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Decker of Hancock. The first meeting will be held at Waynesville the last Saturday in September.

tember.

In the oratorical contest for a gold medal offered by H. M. Smith of this city, who will offer a similar medal at the annual sessions of the institute, Mr. O. D. Groom of this place was the winner. His subject was "The Teacher in History."

KANKAKEE CHAUTAUQUA.

Woodmen Have Exercises Especially for Them.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kankakee, Ill., July 19.—The Kankakee Chautauqua opened to-day at Wildwood Park. The address of welcome was delivered by the Reverend H. D. Clark. J. V. Coombs of Indianapolis delivered a lecture on "Strange Things and Funny People." The Chicago ladies' quartet furnished music. This was Woodmen's Day, and that order monopolized the entertainment. F. F. Farmiloe, formerly head chaplain of the Woodmen, delivered the address this afternoon. A liquid-air demonstration by one of Professor Tripler's assistants was the feature of this evening. To-morrow Eugene V. Debs delivers his lecture, and it will be called Railroad Men's Day. William Jennings Bryan and Sam Jones are among the noted speakers who will deliver addresses during the next week. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT TALK.

Steel Trust's Differences With Its Workmen May Be Adjusted.

Pittsturg, July 19.—The strike stuction to-night cannot be termed, mate fally changed, although many rumers are in the air to the effect that a settlement of the troubles is imminent.

At the offices of the Carregie covpany, and at the headquarters of the manufacturers, the usual scene is preserved concerning the conditions of business or the status of the strike. of the strike.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, however, expresses his entire satisfaction with the progress of the buttle, and says the workers have guined steadily, while the manufacturers have lost continually since last Monday. He says that the amalgamated forces contemplate no change in their programme, being perfectly satisfied with the showing their people have made.

LARGE DEAL IN BROOM CORN.

Five Carloads Sold at Less Than \$100 Per Ton.

SPECIAL Oakland, Ill., July 19.—A brokerage firm to-day purchased the largest crop of broomcorn shipped out of Eastern Illinois for many years. There were five carloads, and the brush was shipped from Newman, north of this city. The price paid for this brush in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Mimi in "Le Boheme."

SUPREME COURT CANDIDATES.



A. D. BURNES OF PLATTE CITY, MO.

ty. Missouri, on a farm near Hampton, in school of the State University, and opened 1864, and has lived in the county ever since; an office for the practice of his profession his father's family were among the early settlers and associated with the political history of Platte County. The late James N. Burnes was elected from this district for four terms, and his son, the late D. D. Burnes, for one term. Mr. Burnes was educated at the common district schools and the college at Platte City, later going to cial Congress, now in session at Cripple the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Creek, Colo.

Judge Burnes was born in Platte Coun- Tenn. In 1885 he graduated from the law at Platte City. Judge Burnes was City At-torney for four terms, then elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county for tw terms; in 1898 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Missouri. Governor Dockerv appointed Judge Burnes a delegate to the Transmississippi Commer

APPARENT REDUCTION IN AMERICAN EXPORTS

If Porto Rico and Hawaii Figures Text Book Containing Attack on Were Included the Total Would Show Increase.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, July 19.—Exports of manufactures from the United States appear to be slightly less in the fiscal year just ended than in the preceding year, the figures for United States Navy," which contains the the eleven months ending with May showing an apparent reduction of \$14,565,030. This statement, however, is somewhat misleading because the figures for 1901 do not include the exports to Porto Rico and Hawail, which were included in former years, and which were included in former years, and which will aggregate \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year. Were it possible for the department to include in its figures of exports of manufactures all the goods sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico the figures of 1901 would differ little form these of 1901. little from those of 1900.

An analysis of the general export figures of manufactures for eleven months shows in most cases an increase over 1900, and that the decrease is confined to a few arti-

cles, and is due in some cases at least to a fall in prices rather than a reduction in fall in prices rather than a reduction in quantity.

In illuminating oils, for instance, the export figures for eleven months show a decrease of four and a half million dollars in value, but an increase of nearly fifty million gallons.

Decrease in Cotton and Copper. Two other great articles of export show a reduction in 1901, as compared with 1900, namely, copper and cotton manufactures, and these form the chief reduction in the grand totals of the year. In cotton the grand totals of the year. In cotton the reduction is due to temporary conditions in China. The total exports of cotton manufactures for eleven months were \$17,275,299, against \$22.00,583 in the corresponding months last year, while an examination of the figures of cotton cloth exported to China shows a large failing off.

In a large share of the important articles of our exports of manufactures 1901 shows a marked growth over the preceding year. In steel rails the exports for eleven months of 1901 are more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the same months last year. In pig iron is an increase of a million dollars. In bars and rods of steel an increase of a million and a half; the same in electrical machinery; a million dollars in boots and shoes.

American manufacturers have therefore no occasion for anxiety regarding the slight apparent decrease in the export figures of manufactures in 1901.

OBNOXIOUS LANGUAGE MUST BE EXPUNGED.

Schley Barred From Naval Academy Until Changed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, July 19.-Secretary Long has announced that he has decided that the third volume of MacLay's "History of the story of the Spanish-American War, shall not be used as a text book at the Naval Academy, unless the obnoxious language it

contains in characterizing the action of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated. Secretary Long says it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language used as a text book for the naval cadets. He will inform the Superintendent of the Naval ny, and Mr. MacLay, the author of the history, of his decision. The Secretary states that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by Mr. Mac-He received only the proofs of the Lav. third chapter, which contained a summary of the orders which he, the Secretary, had issued in making the preparations for the war. That chapter was satisfactory, and it was returned to the author. Mr. Long says he never saw the account of the battle of Santiago and the criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley until after the book was

published. Questioned Schley's Courage. Mr. MacLay has been holding his present position as a clerk in the New York Navy Air. MacLay has been holding his present position as a clerk in the New York Navy Yard since August 23, 1900, when he was transferred from a similar position in the Lighthouse Service. Mr. MacLay is quoted as saying that he was personally acquainted with Admiral Schley and liked him very much. He admitted, however, that while Admiral Schley was chairman of the Lighthouse Board he (MacLay) had tried to get a place and falled. He said he had no animus against the Admiral. "Schley is a coward." MacLay is quoted as saying, "and while I like him very much, I will not retract any of the statements made until they have been controverted by a competent authority."

At the Navy Department it is not considered that Mr. MacLay is amenable to the same sort of discipline as a subordinate of ficer in the navy would be, who undertook to criticize his superiors in the reckless manner of MacLay.

MISS LUDWIG WILL MAKE HER NEW YORK DEBUT IN SEPTEMBER.



-Photographed by Fredericks JOSEPHINE LUDWIG,

New York, July 19 .- It is learned that Miss

Will Get a Carnegia Library.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mattoon, Ill., July 19.—The City Council has confirmed the purchase of a library site and has formally accepted the proffer of Audrew Carnegie to erect a 20,000 library building in this city. The terms of Mr. Carnegie's proposition having been promptly compiled with, the gift is immedately available. losephine Ludwig of St. Louis, who is now

ST. LOUIS IS AFTER EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

Effort Being Made to Have the Next Convention Held in This City.

KEEN INTEREST IN CONTEST.

Sessions of the League Yesterday Were Devoted to Routine Matters and Discussion of League Work.

San Francisco, July 19.—The delegates to the International Epworth League Convention settled down to business this morning.
The competition of cities for the honor of entertaining the next convention of the league is growing keen. St. Louis, Minneapolis. Detroit and Toronto are in the field, with the chances somewhat in favor of the Minnesota city. Milwaukes has dropped out of the contest, and the Wiscon-sin delegates will throw their support to Minneapolis. The decision rests entirely with the Committee on Resolutions, which will meet to-morrow for the purpose of se-

Day Devoted to Routine. The entire day was devoted to routine matters, the missionary feature of religious being dwelt on at length by many of the speakers. Prayer services were held t sunrise in several churches, all of which

were largely attended. Promptly at 9 o'clock convention meetings were called to order in the Mechanics' Pawillion and the Alhambra Theater, and in both places the addresses delivered were listened to with marked attention. At ncon prayer meetings for business men were held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and the court of the Palace Hotel and many prominent citizens were among

In the afternoon and evening, overflow meetings were held in the Metropolitan Temple. All of the sessions were characterized by the earnest spirit of religious enthusiasm which has marked all the pro-ceedings since the assembling of the con-

Church and Liquor Tra The initial address of the day at the Pavilion was delivered by the Reverend William H. Anderson of Springfield, III, his subject being, "The Church and the Liquor Traffic." "The Church and the Workingmen" was

"The Church and the Workingmen" was discussed by the Reverend E. J. Helms of Boston. The Reverend T. E. E. Shore of Toronto, Ontario, spoke on "The Church and the Young Man."

"The Church and the Newspaper" was the subject of an address by the Reverend James B. Buckley of New York City, which attracted much attention and was listened to with intense interest. While he found much to criticise, he also had praise for the newspapers of to-day. He deprecated sensationalism and the tendency to magnify the importance of criminal incidents, and pointed out the good that could be done by the press if conducted in accordance with a high standard of morality.

"Our Imperiled Sabbath" was the subject of an address by the Reverend I. B. Scott of New Orleans.

St. Louis Ministers Speak.

At the Alhambra Theater Honorable Na-

At the Alhambra Theater Honorable Nathan Newby of Los Angeles, Cal., acted as chairman. E. I. McKee was musical director, and the devotions were led by the Reverend J. D. Ellis of Decatur, Ala. "The Church and the Liquor Traffic" was discussed by the Reverend B. Palmore of St. Louis.

St. Louis.

"The Church and the Workingmen" was the subject considered by the Reverend G. R. Turk of Toronto.

The Reverend C. E. Patillo of St. Louis spoke on "The Church and the Young Man."

"The Church and the Newspaper" was discussed by the Reverend E. E. Hoss of Nashville. Ten. and "Our Imperiled Sab-

bath" by the Reverend E. M. Randall of Seattle.

Nashville, Tenn., and "Our Imperiled Sabbath" by the Reverend E. M. Randall of Seattle.

The session was closed with an address on "The Institutional Church" by the Reverend M. S. Kauffman of Fall River, Mass. At the noon hour largely attended meetings of business men were held in the "downtown" district. Services in the Palace Hotel Court were held by B. L. Palne of Lincoin, Neb., and the Reverend G. D. Wolfe of New York conducted the devotions in the Chamber of Commerce.

At the afternoon sessions the general subject considered was "Forward Movements in the Church." Both the pavilion and the Alhambra Theater were crowded with attentive auditors.

Am Overflow Meeting.

The first of the series of meetings scheduled for the Metropolitan Temple was held this afternoon. The chairman was the Reverend J. E. Moore of San Francisco, and the song service was led by J. J. Morris. Devotions were conducted by the Reverend E. L. Thorpe of Brooklyn, N. Y., and addresses on "The Forward Movement in the Church," considered from various aspects, were delivered by the following delegates: The Reverend G. S. Clendenning, Brockville, Ontario; the Reverend F. B. Short. Wilmington, Del.; the Reverend A. F. Watkins, Brookhaven, Miss.; the Reverend Fayette L. Thompson, Jackson, Mich., and the Reverend W. A. Cooke of Cypress River, Manitoba.

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Manitoba.

Missionary Mass Meeting.
A great missionary mass meeting was held
to-night at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Governor Bliss of Michigan, who was to have
presided, was unable to attend, and his
place was taken by the Reverend Doctor
Shields of Kansas City. The preliminary
song service was conducted by W. C.
Stadefeld, and the Reverend Samuel Plants
of Appleton. Wis., led in prayer.

The first address of the evening was made
by Bishop Henry W. Warren of Denver. He
dwelt on the growing importance of missionary work by members of the league, His
remarks were received with hearty applause.

The Reversed John J. Tieset of Nash-

plause.

The Reverend John J. Tigert of Nash-ville, Tenn., and the Reverend James Hen-derson of Toronto also spoke on the same At the Alhambra Theater "Civic Right-courses" was the theme of the evening's eousness" was the theme of the evening's discourse.

At Metropolitan Temple the subject discussed was "The Christ Life in the New Country." Addresses perfinent to the subject chosen for consideration were delivered by the Reverent J. Smith of Toronto, the Reverent F. M. Taylor of Cambridge, Mass.; the Reverent T. F. Kenney of Auburn, N. Y., and Professor Edwin Mims of Durham, S. C.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:20 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1998-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

BELIEVES GERHARD INNOCENT. Mayor Reid Pursues His Investiga-

tions in St. Louis. Mayor Fred Reid and Marshal Graf of Ferguson have become convinced that Otto A. Gerhard, allas John Goltz, who was arrested in Iowa on suspicion of being the Piric murderer, was not in Missouri June 29, when the murder occurred. They called

29, when the murder occurred. They called yesterday at the Koenig Labor Agency and found by the books of that concern that Gerhard had been sent to Iowa June 13, and had not been seen at the St. Louis office since.

The Mayor also called upon Mrs. Gerhard, or Goltz, at No. 1499 South Second street. She said she had not seen her husband for nearly two months. She said that his real name was John Goltz, but he had assumed another after being arrested several times.

Marshal Graf received yesterday a letter which, he said, might lead to important results, but will not make public its contents until he has investigated.

MISSOURI MINE WAGES.

Blanket Scale Asked for Laborers About the Diggings.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—Representatives of the coal miners of district & which comprises all the subdistricts of Missouri besides Leavenworth County, Kansas, today, through John Mitchell, national president, submitted a bianket scale of wages for laborers about the mines, to operators with whom they have been in conference. Seven thousand men will be affected if a cribe is called in the district.